



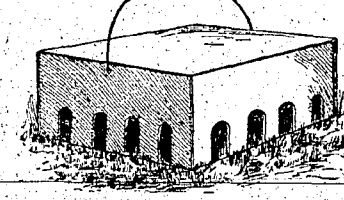
FARM AND GARDEN.
The old Hubbard squash is the standard with farmers and market gardeners, says the American Agriculturist. Nine-tenths of the late fall and winter squashes found in the markets are Hubbards, and other than summer squashes there are probably more Hubbards planted than all other sorts combined. For the farmer's garden, however, there are other varieties that will give nearly as good satisfaction and should be tried in a small way. The Boston Marrow is more prolific and is



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.
An excellent autumn sort, but will not keep well after Christmas. It is a good sort and of fine quality, but not of desirable shape for market. The Deo Wing and Fordhook are squashes of recent introduction. For the home gardener the new White Summer Crookneck is worthy of a trial. It averages a little larger than the old Crookneck, which it resembles in shape, as seen in the accompanying engraving. Its skin is of a beautiful ivory white color, and its quality is not excelled by any other summer squash.

Care of Implements.
Take care of the farm implements and machinery. It would seem that no warning is necessary on this point, but it would surprise the general reader if he were traveling over the country to note the evidences of carelessness that are so often seen. The provident and painstaking farmer has a place for his implements where he sees to it that they are housed and properly cared for when they are no longer required in the cultivation of the crops. His improvident neighbor sometimes leaves his implements where they are used last or about his premises, without shelter. Even his harrow or mowing machine is left in the field long after it has been used, subjected to all kinds of weather and inevitable injury. The cost of repairs is necessarily increased under such inexcusable neglect, and the period when a new machine will be necessary is much shortened. The care of tools is an important factor in farm economy, and a word in season, while not necessary for the provident man, may be serviceable to such as are too remiss in this direction.

Feeding the Chickens.
The cut shows a simple contrivance to cover a feed dish for young chickens. Simply attach a handle to an old box or basket and make entrance holes



Seed Corn.
Experiment shows that the special characteristics of a particular ear of corn will be reproduced in seed planted from that ear. The farmer can generally find in his corn crib almost every shape of ear and size of grain imaginable. If he is wise he will make a careful selection at planting time, choosing only the best-formed specimens. The development following a few years of systematic selection will prove surprising. Some of the finest varieties extant have been produced in this way.

Educating the Farmer.
There is a great talk at all of the institutes and farmers' meetings about educating the farmer in the arts and sciences. Education in these lines is not to be despised, but a greater need of the farmer at this time is education in business principles and business methods, and to have his eyes trained to see values in little things. He needs, too, to have more confidence in his

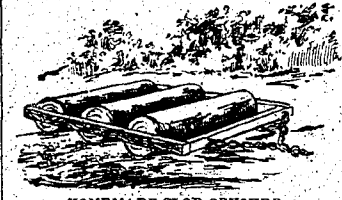
MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Prospects for Farm Products—Beaver-Houghton Boy Saves Many Lives—Teachers Do Not Take Kindly to the Uniform Text Book Idea.
The Michigan crop report for May shows the general condition of wheat to be as follows: Southern counties, 84; central, 74; northern, 87, and State, 82 per cent, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Very little wheat will be plowed up in the southern and northern counties because wheat is killed or otherwise destroyed. The prospect for the central counties is reported at 11 per cent. The amount of wheat reported marketed by farmers in April is 829,458 bushels, as compared with 468,634 bushels in April, 1896. The wet weather has been favorable for grass, and the area that will be plowed up because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed is estimated at only 7 per cent of the total area in the State. The promise is less than two-thirds and peaches less than one-half of an average crop. The figures are: Southern Counties—Apples, 62; peaches, 64. Central counties—Apples, 69; peaches, 64. Northern counties—Apples, 79; peaches, 68. One year ago apples promised 90 per cent and peaches 84 per cent of an average crop.

The Shepherd.
The sheep in an animal that must be kindly treated. The small flock of sheep well cared for will bring more net profit than the big flock half cared for. If early lambs are expected, be sure and have a place prepared not calculated to make them sorry they came. The farmer who takes up the sheep business with the idea that the outside of the animal is worth more than the inside—the wool more than the carcass—gets hold of the wrong end of the dilemma. It's mutton first, and wool afterward—Alpha.

A Good Crusher.
The clover crusher shown here is useful both for crushing lumpy soil and for rolling and smoothing the land at the same time. Three logs as even in size and as round and true as possible are fastened inside a framework by round spikes driven through the sides into the logs so that the latter can turn freely. Where the large, carefully made land roller is not at hand, this



HOMEMADE CLOVER CRUSHER.

Keeping Milk.
Milk is sure to absorb any odors with which it is brought in contact. Cream and butter, having a greater proportion of fat, absorb odors even more quickly than milk. This fact emphasizes the necessity of keeping both milk, cream and butter out of reach of foul odors of any kind. This can hardly be done while the milk is kept where the odor of cooking vegetables of all kinds can reach it. Almost any kind of odor from cooking, when combined with butter fats, soon becomes exceedingly offensive, as in the fat the character of the odor is greatly changed.

Spraying.
Spraying has a tendency to heighten the color of red apples and to give a bluish to the light-skinned sorts. This is due largely to the effect upon the foliage. It must be considered that the foliage is the lung of the tree, and without good, healthy foliage we cannot reasonably expect bright, healthy-looking fruit. When the foliage is healthy, the apples will hang longer on the trees, giving them more time to mature, so as to bring them to the highest state of perfection.—Montana Fruit Grower.

Dairying in Russia.
Following is a description of the manner of dairying in Russia. Our readers will doubtless prefer the home method. Those who reside near cities produce some poor butter and some milk for sale, but those living remote from market produce no more than they can consume. The cows are fed in winter on coarse food, such as oat, barley and rye straw. In summer they give little milk, twelve to fourteen pounds per day at most. The milking is done by stripping with thumb and finger. The milk is set in collars in earthen crocks, which are so porous that they are very hard to clean, and the milk sours very quickly. To avoid this difficulty some of the peasants keep a number of small frogs in their collars for the purpose of putting in their milk, their idea being that these cold creatures take the heat out of their milk, and they put them in to keep it sweet longer. The cream is dipped off with wooden spoons and churned in an earthen pot by stirring with a stick, and the butter is worked with the hands. Jupiter performs his journey round the sun in a period of eleven years, ten and one-third months. His average rate of travel is a trifle over eight miles a second, less than one-half of the earth's rate—eighteen miles a second.

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Talks on Text Books.
Senator Forsyth made a long talk before the meeting of city superintendents of schools at Lansing in favor of his bill providing for uniform text books. He waded into the agents of book concerns who were present and said that their expenses, which were heavy, came out of the pockets of the people. He also criticized the newspapers for their opposition to his bill. The superintendents by a unanimous standing vote adopted the following resolutions in opposition to his bill: "Whereas, The so-called uniform text book bill now pending in our State Senate is a measure of manifest injustice to our schools, and believing that if enacted into law it would cause an expenditure to our people of over \$500,000, with no material benefit; that it would not bring about any of the fancied blessings of State uniformity, that it would not materially cheapen text books; that it would open the way for the adoption of a text book that would centralize too greatly the power of the text book adoption; that it would stand in the way of a compulsory free text book law, which would secure all the advantages claimed for this bill and avoid its serious and calamitous provisions; therefore, be it resolved, That our legislators should not pass such a bill, and that they should use all honorable means to prevent the passage of either the Graham or Forsyth bill, and save the schools of the State from the impending disaster attendant upon their passage."

Papers were read upon the following subjects: The Superintendents and the Business Man, by Supt. G. W. Loomis; St. Joseph, discussion by Supt. J. R. Miller of Big Rapids; "Effects of the Law Relating Examination of City Teachers," by Supt. C. M. McLean, Holland, discussion by E. A. Wilson, Benton Harbor, and State Supt. Hammond; "Teachers' Meeting," by W. W. Chalmers, Grand Rapids. The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Hull, Albion; vice-president, J. H. Beazell, Port Huron; secretary, S. B. Laird, Lansing.

No Bible in Michigan Schools.
In Detroit, Judge Carpenter decided in substance that reading Bible lessons in school was religious instruction of such nature that it comes within the constitutional prohibition against theological teaching in institutions of learning supported by the State. A collection called "Readings from the Bible" is one of the text books introduced by the Board of Education in the Detroit schools. One Conrad Pfeiffer, whose children attended a public school, brought the suit in which the decision of Judge Carpenter was rendered. He set up in his complaint that his son as a pupil was obliged to attend a place of religious worship or religious services in the school and that he, as a taxpayer, was compelled to assist in the maintenance of religious instruction in violation of his rights under the constitution. It was shown that during the year from school selections, the court declared that was "religious instruction" which taxpayers could not be required to support. The case was elaborately tried and elicited great public interest.

Dynamic Didn't Scare This Boy.
With a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite on fire ten feet away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamarack mine at Houghton, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his wonderful bravery. Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives were in a place of safety.

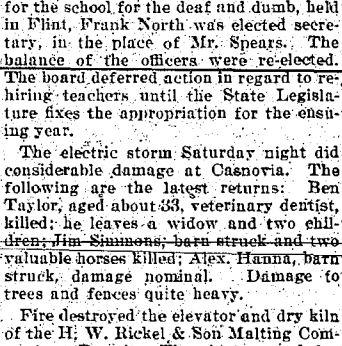
Minor State Matters.
Burglars visited the residence of four Allegan citizens one night. The most interesting statement that has been made by Gov. Pingree since his inauguration is that he does not propose to let the legislators go home until they enact laws vastly increasing the taxes paid by railroads, telegraph, telephone, fast freight, sleeping car, and other corporations. He says that he will not let them go home until they raise these taxes to a just basis, he says. There is little doubt that the House will amend the Senate bill so as to make the increase in the railroad tax 2 instead of 1 per cent. The late Henry Brees, who died recently at Kalamazoo, left an estate of \$120,000. Of this amount \$20,000 goes to St. John's Church as an endowment fund for the purpose of the rector. The country about Georgetown was shocked to learn of the arrest of George Schreckengost and Albert Hardy, two farmers of hitherto high standing and both men of families. They were charged with systematically stealing grain throughout the country and both pleaded guilty. They were given ninety days in the Detroit house of correction and a fine of \$100.

POWERS TO SETTLE IT.

GREECE ACCEPTS TERMS PROPOSED FOR MEDIATION.

Preliminaries of Peace are Agreed Upon Between the Powers Has Been Adhered to by Greek Government—United States Crop Conditions.
Well, the war seems to be over. The Greek Government has formally adhered to the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between the powers, and the heads of the different legations have received positive assurances investing them with authority to treat with Turkey. The negotiations at Athens are regarded as concluded. The collective note of the powers is to the following effect: Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she was ready to accept the preliminaries of peace, the powers will intervene in the interests of peace. In the House of Commons in London the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced that instructions had been received from all the representatives of the powers at Athens saying that mediation between Turkey and Greece had been offered in the latter country and had been accepted by the Greek Government. Active measures, it is further stated, have been taken at Constantinople to stop further advance of the Turkish troops under the command of Edhem Pasha. The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delianis organs attack the Government for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable, and violently attack the Ethniké Heteria, asking it to render an account of its action. In Vienna it is reported that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece include the payment of an indemnity of \$15,000,000, a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan question.

ACTOR IN THE PULPIT.
James A. Herne, Hero of "Shore Acres," a play which is playing a wonderfully successful engagement in the beautiful play, "Shore Acres," at McVicker's Chicago theater, filled the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Canfield at St. Paul's Church Sunday night. Mr. Herne is known the country over for his kind face, his great air and his noble character (on the stage as the hero of "Hearts of Oak" and "Shore Acres"). And his stage appearance and character do not belie the man himself, for in private life he is a philanthropist, with a heart of oak and a generously open hand. Mr. Herne is now nearly 60 years of age, and has been a



JAMES A. HERNE.

player for almost two generations. His first engagement was at Troy, N. Y., and paid him \$9 a week. He is wedded to the character he created, and the parts he takes are the flowers and fruits of his own feeling. He is very fond of outdoor sports and is particularly fond of the bicycle. "Shore Acres" has proven a veritable gold mine to Mr. Herne and it has gained him an independent fortune. The fifth anniversary of this play was celebrated at McVicker's Theater on Monday evening.

FARM CONDITIONS DECLINE.

Returns for May for the Department of Agriculture show a decline from the April condition of 1.2 points; 80.2, against 81.4 last month, and 82.7 March 1, 1897.
The May returns of the Department of Agriculture show a decline from the April condition of 1.2 points; 80.2, against 81.4 last month, and 82.7 March 1, 1897. The averages of the principal winter-wheat States are: Ohio, 82; Michigan, 81; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 78; California, 97; Pennsylvania, 96. The averages of the Southern States are high, ranging from 85 in Mississippi to 98 in Texas, and in the minor States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, from 93 in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland. As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, where the bordering States, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, report severe winter injuries. The worst injuries in the minor States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, are in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland. As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, where the bordering States, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, report severe winter injuries. The worst injuries in the minor States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, are in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland. As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, where the bordering States, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, report severe winter injuries. The worst injuries in the minor States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, are in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland.

DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY BILLS.

Culmination of a Bitter Battle in the Illinois Legislature.

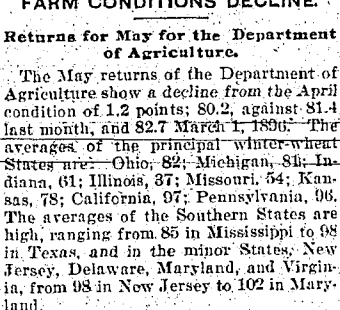
The defeat of the "Humphrey bills" in the Illinois Legislature was the culmination of the bitterest and most sensational legislative fight in the history of the State. For months every paper in Chicago, and almost all the leading papers of the State have been waging war on these measures, which aimed to vest the power of granting street railway franchises in Chicago to a State commission and to extend the franchises of the present companies fifty years. It was openly charged that the street railway companies of Chicago had raised a corruption fund of nearly \$1,000,000 and were offering fabulous bribes to legislators. Mass meetings have been held in Chicago almost every night for the past month, denouncing the bills, at which Mayor Harrison, Alderman Harlan and prominent men in all parties have taken a leading part. Great excitement on the stock exchange greeted the announcement of the defeat of the measures. The initial quotation for West Chicago was 102, which sold at low as 94, showing a decline of 8 points from the opening to the lowest quotation. The close was only 1/2 point above the lowest quotation of the day. The West Chicago street railway has a capital stock of \$13,189,000. When the Humphrey bills passed the Senate the stock sold as high as 102. When the bills were defeated in the House it sold 13 points under this quotation. The Chicago City Railway has a capital stock of \$12,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares. From the last preceding quotations there was a decline of more than 10 points in City Railway in the bid prices today. Putting together only the three principal companies gives the following as the loss in value: North Chicago.....\$1,320,000 West Chicago.....1,318,900 City Railway.....1,200,000 Total.....\$3,838,900

Y. P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

Program for the Annual Gathering at San Francisco.
The local committee having in charge the preliminaries for the sixteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held in San Francisco, July 7 to 12, is leaving no stone unturned to insure its success. Applications for hotel accommodations are pouring in daily, and arrangements will soon be perfected. The program for the convention promises to be one of the best ever provided. Its chief features are as follows: The convention will open Wednesday night, July 7, with meetings in eight of the largest churches in the city and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. Thursday morning simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in Mechanics' and Woodward's pavilions. In the afternoon twenty or more churches will be used for doctrinal rallies, and on Friday morning practical addresses and open parliament upon the fundamental principles of Christian Endeavor will be provided. The afternoon will be given up to a "school of methods" in the various churches. "Christian Endeavor Fellowship" will be the general subject for Friday evening. Saturday morning the State secretaries are to be heard from in a symposium on the topic "How May We Make the Committee Work in Local Societies More Effective?" There will be an open-air demonstration on Vannoy avenue, after which the delegates are to be given an outing by the local committee. Sunday there will be three meetings of great importance, one for men only, another for women only and one for children and church officers. Monday will be devoted to the evangelistic and missionary influences of Christian Endeavor. The junior rally, one of the most important features of the program, will be held in the afternoon, and the closing sessions of the convention will be held in the evening.

TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS.

Professor Bruner Will Go to Argentina for the Purpose.
Prof. Lawrence Bruner of the University of Nebraska is soon to go to the Argentine Republic in South America for the purpose of putting to the test the scourge of grasshoppers in that forward country. For the past nine years Argentine has been eaten up by the locusts, and the Argentine farmers appealed to the Government. A commission of leading business men in Buenos Ayres was appointed to look into the matter. It was decided that the first necessary step was to learn as much as possible about the insects' mode of life and thus discover the best means of wiping them out. It was agreed that to do this a grasshopper expert was a sine qua non, and the American minister, Mr. Buchanan, was consulted. He referred the matter to Washington and the committee on agriculture unanimously decided that Prof. Bruner was the man.



SCHISTOCERCA PARANESIS.

The fields of Argentine ably equipped to fight a year will be spent in looking over the ground, and then the battle will begin. Ample funds will be at the disposal of the commission under which Prof. Bruner will work, and if money and scientific skill are of any avail the grasshopper will be banished from the paupers of Argentine. A recent announcement made that the Nicaragua Government had taken occasion to deny the statement that it had canceled the concession of the Nicaragua Canal Company is not looked upon as especially important, as the concession expired by limitation during the present month. Richard Dawson, earl of Dartrey, is dead. He is succeeded in the title and the estate by his eldest son, Lord Cremorne, aged 56. The family is one of the great ground landlords of the United Kingdom, owning 30,000 acres.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Lecture in school room July Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Potter, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:15 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weheler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 345, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock or before the full of the moon. FRED NARREN, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WECHER, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGGIE, Sec.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MENZ, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. F. E. JOHNSON, Sec.
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLINS, Com.
T. NOELAN, R. S.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 85, meets Monday evening at 7 o'clock or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSEPH BUTLER, Sec.
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 720—Meets second and last Saturdays of each month. J. WOODBURN, G. R. B. WISNER, R. S.
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Goulet, Lady Com. Mrs. F. WATSON, Record-keeper.

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A Trial Order

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CORN AWAITS SHIPS.

RED TAPE CAUSES DELAY IN RELIEF.

Great Britain Indifferent While Her Subjects Starve—Turk's Hard Terms of Trade—Lexington, Ky., Leases Her Fine Court House by Fire.

Corn for Famine Victims.

No arrangements have yet been made for forwarding the 15,000 tons of corn stored in Brooklyn warehouses to the plague-stricken districts of India. Six weeks ago Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to charter a steamship of American registry to convey the contributions of food stuffs to India. There is no American vessel available that will hold 15,000 tons. The only vessel that will hold a large cargo is the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania. The thing to be done, apparently, as the Secretary of the Navy is not empowered to engage more than one vessel, is to see if the British authorities will not provide a vessel to take the larger part of the corn, while an American vessel takes the remainder.

FAMOUS RELICS BURN.

Continous Structure at Lexington suffers Damage of \$60,000. Fire in the Lexington, Ky., court house Friday afternoon destroyed valuable paintings and relics which cannot be replaced. The building, which was erected in 1833 at a cost of \$125,000, was damaged to the extent of \$60,000. Fireproof floors saved the records in the circuit and county clerks' offices, reaching back to the first settlement of the State, when Levi Todd, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's grandfather, was first clerk of the court. During the hall which was erected in Philadelphia in 1810, fell, crashing to atoms the beautiful statue of "Woman Triumphant," by Hart. This piece was the pride of the city. It was purchased of Tiffany for \$5,000 by the women of Lexington, and occupied a position in the rotunda. The portraits destroyed, all of which were in the circuit court room, were those of Henry Clay, James O. Hanson, his law partner, Col. Joe Davis, who fell at Tippecanoe; Frank Hunt, Judge Higgins, M. C. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, William T. Barry of Jackson's cabinet, staff officer to Gov. Shelby at the battle of the Thames; Chief Justice Robertson, Richard E. Marshall, John B. Huston, Thomas E. Marshall, Chief Justice Boyle, Judge Richardson, Jesse Bledsoe and Judge Charles Thomas.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Decrease During Last Nine Months Was 69,680.

The returns received by the immigration bureau during the last nine months show a marked falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals in this country. The number of arrivals during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, was 142,941, as compared with 207,630 for the same period of the fiscal year 1906. This is a decrease of 69,680. During April the decrease at New York alone was 11,649, and during the first eleven days in the present month the falling off at New York was 10,890. Commissioner General Stamp estimates that the decrease for the entire country during the fiscal year ending June 30 will not be less than 93,000 of which New York probably will show 70,000.

TERMS OF THE PORTE.

Sultan Names Conditions Upon Which He Will Withdraw.

The Sultan of Turkey literally outdoes Shylock in dealing with defeated Greece. He demands the annexation of Thessaly regardless of the treaty of Berlin. An indemnity of \$10,000,000 is also required from the little Hellenic nation. The Turkish army will continue to advance if these conditions are not accepted. Ambassadors of the powers have met to consider the perplexing attitude of the Porte. The powers are not willing to concede all that is asked, and the peace of the Balkans, if not of Europe, seems now seriously involved.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore .. 18	3 Cleveland .. 9
Philadelphia .. 13	8 New York .. 9
Cincinnati .. 7	7 Brooklyn .. 7
Pittsburgh .. 11	6 Chicago .. 6
Louisville .. 9	7 Washington .. 5
Boston .. 9	9 St. Louis .. 4

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus .. 12	6 Milwaukee .. 12
St. Paul .. 14	7 Detroit .. 10
Indianapolis .. 17	7 Kansas City .. 6
Minneapolis .. 12	10 Grand Rapids .. 15

Killed for Informing on Thieves.

Because Gid Sumner, a farmer resident of Boyd County, Nebraska, informed against cattle rustlers there, he was fatally shot at. Ord by a man named Mr. Bride, alleged to be a member of the Boyd County gang. The assassin is claimed to have been deliberately commissioned by his associates to commit the crime. He escaped to the sand hills.

Font Crime in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bokel, living in the country near Smith Lake, Minn., were robbed of \$400 and murdered about midnight Saturday night. The instrument of death was an ax, which was found in the yard covered with blood. There is no clue to the murderers.

Catholic University Enriched.

It is reported at Baltimore that the Roman Catholic University at Washington has received a donation of \$150,000 from the estate of Mr. O'Brien of New Orleans. The money will be used to endow three chairs to be selected by the authorities of the university.

Beckoned by Death.

Judge John Lowell, the distinguished jurist, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., Friday. Judge Lowell had been ill for some time and his death had been expected for several days.

Try to Scuttle a Ship.

The steamer Australia, from Honolulu, brought word of an attempt to scuttle the American ship Indiana, from Hilo for New York, having 1,800 tons of sugar in her hold. An anger hold had been bored through the bottom and three of the crew, suspected of the job, deserted.

Justice in a Boat.

The Supreme Court of Missouri is in a deadlock over the settlement of the partnership estate of Mary and Dickson, which involves more than \$100,000, and the court has asked the adverse parties to agree upon a special judge, whose decision shall be final.

EXCITED ABOUT THE LEVEES.

Many People Hard at Work Repairing Breaks.

With a slight falling river and fine weather the levee excitement at New Orleans is greater than at any previous time. The Baton Rouge break at the Burton lumber mills naturally holds first place. The break will make it doubtful if a levee can be built around the danger spots, or whether the whole upper portion of the Pontchartrain line, running from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, will be endangered by back-water. The latest news from the break in the Burton levee shows a large force of men at work there and the hope is entertained by those on the spot that the flow of water will be checked. Another sensation was caused by the partial failure of the new work upon the site of the old Davis crevasse, considerable of the box levee built by the railroads and planters giving way. New work was started, with 500 men and the struggle will be interesting. The situation in Bayou la Fourche, where many rich sugar plantations are situated, has also grown more critical and no more steamboats will be allowed to enter this stream until the water subsides.

GO TO ARGENTINA FOR NAOS.

English Commission to Visit South American Republics.

The English Commission to the South American Republics has received reliable information that in the latter part of April a commission composed of fifteen cavalry officers and six veterinary surgeons left England for the city of Buenos Ayres for the purpose of buying a large number of horses in Argentina, to be used in the cavalry service of the English army. The commission is regarded as significant only in the fact of showing the development in that part of the world. It is the first time any European country has had recourse to the markets of South America for such purposes. Heretofore the British army has been supplied with horses from the United States and Canada, and to a limited extent from the continent of Europe.

FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A. B. Patrick & Co.'s Store Burned.

Early Wednesday morning fire broke out in the store of A. B. Patrick & Co. at San Francisco. The store, which was a little over two hours in burning, was little but ruins. The loss to the store and stock is estimated at from \$400,000 to \$425,000, with insurance of \$285,000. The buildings destroyed numbered ten. Almost simultaneously five tenement houses on Telegraph Hill were burned. The families occupying them fled to the streets, and the fire rapidly spread to the ramshackle wooden houses. Loss about \$75,000. Another blaze destroyed four cottages on Wisconsin street, in South San Francisco. Loss, \$5,000.

Of Interest to Farmers.

A map of the United States, with a broad red strip running across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will soon ornament the walls of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. This strip, and particularly this strip, will interest especially two great classes of citizens of the United States, the farmers and the capitalists. "Having distributed sugar beet seeds to about 20,000 farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "I want to take up the practical question of this subject now and show to the capitalists as well as to the farmers, how they can afford to make such experiments and enter upon such business investments as are likely to be a success, financially and otherwise. It is evident that the people of the United States have faith in the sugar industry. We have supplied the country with sugar beet seeds for experiments during the coming season. They are scattered through practically every State north of the extreme southern line of States. The people as far south as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas believe that they can grow sugar beets successfully, and are quite willing to give them full opportunity to make a test everywhere. If they succeed in extending the beet sugar territory down to the very line of the sugar cane area there ought to be no difficulty in producing in the United States the last few hundred thousand tons of sugar for which we are now going abroad annually. A number of factories are already in process of erection, and people with capital are willing and ready to establish many more of them as soon as they determine what sections of the country are best adapted for practical beet-sugar production. Our chief exports are in behalf of the farmers are making good progress. Our first shipment of butter to Europe, in the experimental form which we are trying to utilize, is going forward now. The butter has reached Europe, several tons and from the best creameries of the United States, and in various forms as to size of package, method of production, salting, method of packing, etc. Every pound of butter which we are sending is so recorded as to its method of production and otherwise that we know its history and will be able to judge by its reception and popularity what ought to be done in future shipments."

Street-Car Measure Beaten.

The Humphreys bill, which was introduced in the Illinois Legislature Tuesday, by the tremendous vote of 121 yeas to 29 nays the enacting clause to Senate bill 258, which extends street car franchises fifty years, was stricken out, killing the measure beyond all hope of resurrection. It was a victory for the people that even the most sanguine leaders of the opposition had not dared expect. The corporation forces were utterly routed. Even their accredited representatives in the House turned tail when they saw impending defeat and scrambled into the hand wagon.

Sherman's 80th Birthday.

John Sherman celebrated Monday the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth, and at night the magnificent residence of the Secretary of State in Washington was the scene of a festive and joyous celebration in honor of the event. The reception at the Sherman mansion was attended generally by the official and unofficial members of Washington society, and the occasion made something of a jubilee in the present social season. Secretary and Mrs. Sherman are counted among the most delightful entertainers in the official set.

Successful at the Start.

The Irish palace building fair was opened in Grand Central place at New York in the presence of 5,000 persons. The fair will be continued for ten or fifteen days, and the proceeds will be used in the construction of permanent headquarters for the United States Irish societies.

Murdered by a Tramp.

Patrolman Oscar Christensen of South Bend, Ind., was murdered in cold blood Monday night by tramps, and the central police station holds over one hundred hoboes in an effort to determine the tramp or tramps who committed the murder.

Growing Corn Under Water.

Rain for thirty-six hours has again flooded Middleboro, Ky. Thousands of acres of growing corn are under water. The loss to farmers will not be less than \$20,000, and to Middleboro \$5,000.

Our Flag No Protection.

The Cuban protestant threat to again become a burning issue and give the people something else to think about besides the tariff, says a Washington correspondent. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations put in most of the time Thursday going through reports on the status of affairs in Cuba, turned over to it by the State Department. The facts officially brought to the attention of the Senate committee were of a startling character. The general sense of the committee, as expressed by members of the Senate committee, is that a very delicate situation has been uncovered by the report of the State Department and that common prudence dictates extra caution in its handling. The report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman was presented to the full committee. The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to affairs in the island, and even goes farther in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island, and are shown no consideration whatever from the Spanish-American citizenship. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable. The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of affairs in the island, because of the scarcity of food and money, especially in the centers of population, and because also of the pressure of the most malignant diseases, such as yellow fever, smallpox and dysentery. These diseases the natives withstand with comparative ease, but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish soldiery. The reports indicate that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of these ravages, which they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces. The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based, were from various consuls, including Consul General Let. They make no recommendations as to American policy but merely give the situation as they see it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for May 23.

The Conference at Jerusalem.—Acts 15: 1-22.

Golden Text.—"Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they."—Acts 15: 11. Returning from their first missionary journey late in the year 47, Paul and Barnabas spent some two years with the disciples in Antioch (Acts 14: 28). Then there arose a difficulty in the church at Jerusalem, which threatened to cause serious trouble, but was amicably settled by the conference of the council which was held at Jerusalem. The decision arrived at was to begin the long process of broadening the views of Jewish Christians; though it by no means put an end, at once to the disagreement, as is shown by the conduct of Peter afterwards at Antioch, and by the teachings of the Jews who followed Paul on his journeys, misleading the Galatians, and other churches by their words. The importance of this crisis in the history of the church cannot be too strongly emphasized. Had it not been for the liberal tendency represented by Paul—following, of course, the liberality of Jesus himself—the church would have remained a Jewish sect, and so far as we can see, could hardly have survived the great shock that came with the fall of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews; or, at any rate, could never have spread much beyond the Mediterranean coasts. In studying the lesson, Acts 15: 1-22, should be read, and also a branch of the Jewish religion, and so far as we can see, could hardly have survived the great shock that came with the fall of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews; or, at any rate, could never have spread much beyond the Mediterranean coasts. 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BILL IN THE SENATE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS THE TARIFF MEASURE.

Discussions Among the Democrats in the House—Party Is Split Squarely in the Middle Upon the Question of Further Co-operation with the Populists.

Business Is Better.

Special Washington correspondence: One of the important features of the week was the test vote in the House on Jerry Simpson's demand that the Speaker should appoint the committees. This had been a troublesome question to the Democracy, for that element which favored co-operation with the Populists in the last campaign had clung to Simpson and supported his demand while Mr. Bailey, who was the Democratic caucus nominee for the speakership, had opposed Simpson's proposition. This had already created a division between the members of the party favoring a continuance of the alliance with the Populists and those who were opposed to further association with this element of American politics. The feeling between these two factions had grown intense and the final struggle came in the vote on a motion to require the Speaker to appoint committees. Upon this motion one-half of the Democrats voted with Bailey after he had made a strong appeal to the Democrats in the House to cease quarreling among themselves, while the other half voted with Simpson.

It appears that the Democratic party in the House is split squarely in the middle upon the question of further co-operation with the Populists. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that all the Democrats in the House belong to that wing of the Democracy which supported the Bryan ticket in 1896. This makes it apparent that even the Bryan wing of the party is split in the middle. When it is taken into consideration that the gold Democrats are still maintaining their organization as a party and that the considerable section of the silver Democrats are now favoring protection and even voting for it in Congress, it will be seen that the Democratic party is more hopelessly divided to-day than it was in the campaign of 1896.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill has been completed so far as relates to the Senate Finance Committee and is now ready for consideration by the Senate. How long it will be before that body cannot of course be foretold, but the outlook for a reasonable degree of speed in its consideration appears to be good, and there is good reason to believe that it will be upon the statute books by the end of the fiscal year. Members of both parties are recognizing the fact that nothing so disturbs the business conditions of the country, both among the manufacturers and others, as the pendency of a tariff measure of any sort, because of the fact that business contracts and undertakings cannot be entered upon without definite knowledge as to what the prices of imported articles or the rates of duty will be. These facts are leading men, irrespective of party, to a desire for prompt action, since they know that a business revival cannot be expected by anybody until the tariff can be put into operation and the immense stock of foreign goods now coming into the country disposed of and the market opened to our own manufacturers.

The Farmer and the Senate.

The farmer is likely to be well taken care of by that dignified body, the United States Senate. The tariff bill, reported from the Finance Committee of that body on Tuesday, has added a duty of 1½ cents per pound on hides, increased the rate on wool of the third class, and cut out the clause in the House bill which exempted Hawaiian sugar from duties, thus reducing that competition with beet sugar. The duty put on hides, tea and other articles which were formerly on the free list will improve the opportunities for advantageous reciprocity treaties for which the Senate will provide, and which will greatly benefit the farmer. It is believed the House rates on wools of the first and second class will be restored by the Senate or conference committee.

Imports of March and April.

If anybody is in doubt as to the accuracy of the recent statement of Chairman Dingley that a year's supply of foreign goods will probably be in the warehouses of the country by the time the new tariff bill can get upon the statute books, let him examine the following figures showing the customs receipts since the election of McKinley and a protective Congress. They are as follows: November, 1896, \$9,930,385; December, \$10,779,412; January, 1897, \$11,276,874; February, \$11,587,260; March, \$22,835,356; April, \$24,454,351. When it is remembered that these figures relate only to the dutiable goods, and that there has been an especial rushing in of non-dutiable goods likely to be transferred to the dutiable list, it will be seen that the flood of importations now passing through the customhouse of the country is something enormous.

The Japanese statesmen must have been laughing in their sleeves at the United States during the late campaign. Japan was being held up as the most striking example of prosperity among silver using nations and at the same time, it now appears, these statesmen knew that Japan was going to adopt the gold standard, because free silver was destroying her prosperity.

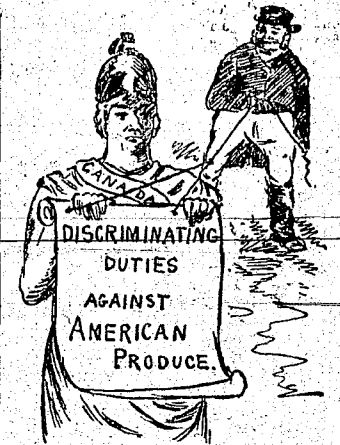
Business Certainly Improving.

In spite of the fact that the pendency of a tariff bill always unsettles trade and manufacturing the reports from the various parts of the country are very encouraging. Advances here from all sections, especially the Mississippi valley and the Eastern States, show improved business conditions. Reports to a prominent commercial agency on May 1 state that in Seattle "trade is good and shows an improvement over April of last year"; in San Francisco "the retail trade is reported as fairly good"; in Nashville "the local retail trade is somewhat improved"; in Augusta "the retail trade is reported good"; in St. Paul "trade continues good in all lines in which the busy season is not over and collections are also good"; in Duluth, "since the opening of navigation there has been some improvement in general business"; in Milwaukee "the amount of business transacted is reported of fair proportions, with prospects

better and collections slightly easier"; in St. Louis "general trade shows a slight improvement and collections are good"; in Louisville "a steady seasonable trade is reported by jobbers in nearly all lines and collections are fairly good"; in Chicago "general trade situation is improved slightly"; in Portland, Me., "the outlook for the fall is encouraging"; in Pittsburgh "there has been a steady increase in the volume of business"; in Providence, R. I., "cotton manufacturers who recently reduced their output have again started on full time and capacity."

A. B. CARSON.

John Bull Pulls the String.



The new Canadian tariff proposes to discriminate against certain American products and manufactures and in favor of British goods. The Canadians have every right to do this provided it does not interfere with any commercial treaty that may exist between the two countries. This point will, of course, be inquired into by Congress, but we hardly suppose that the Canadian Government is making its discriminating proposition as a mere bluff and without knowing the ground on which it stands.

Bluffs don't go much in this country, so we will, therefore, assume that Canada can enact whatever kind of tariff she pleases and discriminate against us to her heart's content. It will be well, however, for Canada to remember that two can play at the same game. In our tariff bill now before Congress we have made no effort to discriminate against Canada, but have treated her as fairly and squarely as all other countries while desiring to afford protection to the labor of our own.

Fortunately, it is not too late to amend the Dingley tariff. Our imports from Canada include coal, silver, fish, lumber, logs, shingles, sheep, hides, hay, eggs, horses, wool, barley, beans, peas and wood pulp. American mines, forests and farms would not be injured by our total exclusion of all these Canadian products from the markets of the United States. Should we happen to be in absolute need of any of them we could easily let down a bar of our protection fence and get them quickly enough. Canada only buys our goods because she needs them, and is at perfect liberty to purchase from England should she prefer.

But Canada must not forget that the proposed discrimination in favor of British manufacturers is merely a proposition to pay them the amount of such discrimination. They could at once advance their prices to within a fraction of the full amount of that discrimination, which would, of course, react to our benefit in the trade by enabling us to sell at our old price and still pay the extra duty. Then there is a little matter concerning the Canadian railroads and bonded privileges in the transportation of their goods through our territory. It would be an excellent opportunity for us to abolish all these un-American sops that have been given, and for too long, to the British capitalists who own the Canadian railroads. This would result in better business for American railroads, which are sadly in need of greater opportunities for being relieved of encumbrances.

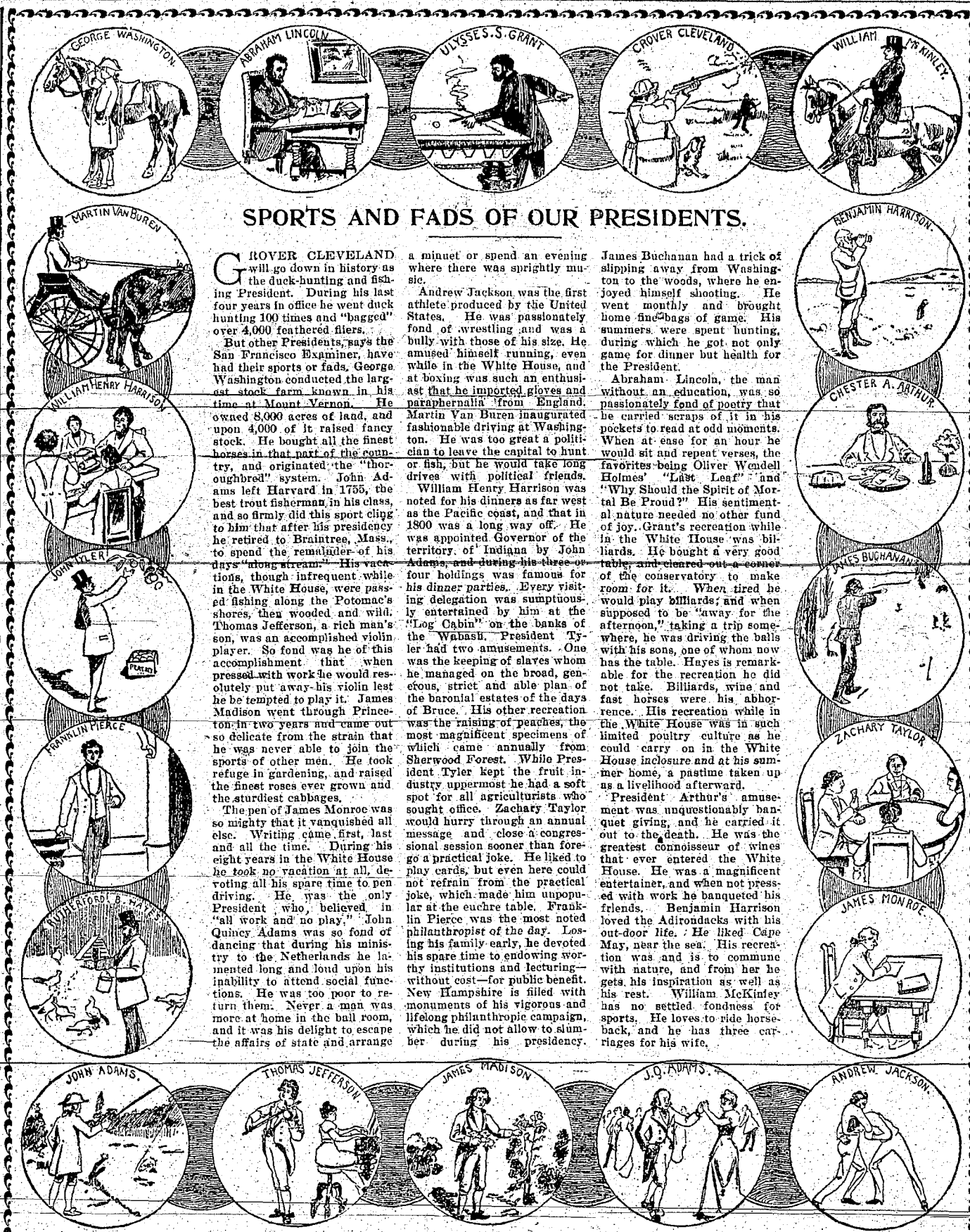
Take it all in all, it might be a very good thing to have a little tariff war with Canada and England, for this is really an English idea with the wirepulling manipulated by John Bull. The Canadians are old enough to know that their venerable ancestor, the mother country of which they are so proud, is not going to lose any of the financial benefits that may accrue through discrimination against our goods. If we do not continue to sell to Canada, then England or Germany will do so at a higher price. But will England or Germany buy the Canadian coal, or silver, or fish, or lumber, or logs, or shingles, or sheep, or hides, or hay, or eggs, or horses, or wool, or barley, or beans, or peas, or wood pulp that we have been buying? Certainly not; and Canada will have a larger surplus of these products on hand, with the result that the prices of such commodities will be cheaper to the Canadian farmers, mine and forest owners.

We fail yet to see where Canada will derive any great advantage from discriminating against the United States in trade matters. But let her try it on.—American Economist.

My Only Line of Steamers.



The people of the United States read and support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany combined.



SPORTS AND FADS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

MARTIN VAN BUREN

JOHN ADAMS

THOMAS JEFFERSON

ANDREW JACKSON

JAMES MONROE

BENJAMIN HARRISON

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

FRANKLIN PIERCE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

JOHN TYLER

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

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FLASHES OF FUN.

She—How high should a young woman lift her dress? He—She should lift it a little over two feet.—Life.

Amy—Mabel, do you ever think about marriage? Mabel—Think is no name for it. I worry.—Harlem Life.

"At least, Chollie knows how to dress. His attire is rich, but simple." "So is Chollie."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—Don't you think it is always difficult to tell a woman's age? He—She always acts as if it was.—Richmond Dispatch.

She—And there are never any painful glances at a stag party, I suppose? He—Oh, no! Silence isn't painful to a man.—Puck.

"You good-for-nothing loafer! Didn't you tell me you were a hard worker?" "Well, it ain't easy for me to work."—Detroit News.

"Are you going abroad this summer?" "I don't know. Papa is in Washington seeing Mr. McKinley about it now."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"How dreadful stout the general is getting!" "Yes; isn't it fortunate? Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear all his medals."—Punch.

"I can't see why they speak of the wisdom of the serpent." "Well, you never heard of a serpent getting his leg pulled, did you?"—Truth.

She—Do you think I would marry a man who has no money? He—Well, I didn't know but you wanted to get married.—Detroit Free Press.

"Charley, why is that Miss Silly always dragging her poodle around with her?" "Because the pup can't break the chain."—Detroit Free Press.

"Be your own judge, Chumley, but can you show me one thing about Miss Richly that makes her attractive?" "No, it's in the bank."—Detroit Free Press.

"Don't cry," he entreated. Then he perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace. "Don't weep," he said, correcting himself.—Detroit Journal.

"What became of that Samuels girl that Pottersby was flirting with last summer?" "You mean the girl that Pottersby thought he was flirting with? She married him."—"T-Bits."

McGinnis—I can't understand why it is that people go about actors being half starved. Swatty—Why? McGinnis—Just think how many roasts they get.—Philadelphia North American.

"I am going to do something in the literary line which will take better than Scotch dialect," remarked Mr. Trechant Penn. "What is it?" "I am going to write a story in baby talk."—Bazar.

First Burglar—Lord, Bill! Is advertisement wouldn't fool nobody. Second Burglar—Wot is it? First Burglar—Fifty dollars reward an' no questions ast—signed by a woman.—Leslie's Weekly.

Aethelred—Won't Miss Henriques' bicycle be unique? The illumination is to be wholly furnished by cyclolamp. Alberta—I wonder how she will manage to keep them lighted?—Puck.

Con Virvial—Doctor, my wife suffers greatly from insomnia. Physician—Insomnia? How do you know? Con Virvial—Why, every time I come home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, I always find her wide-awake!—Puck.

Mr. Park Plaza—What hospitable persons suburbanize at? They are always inviting a person out to stay over Sunday. Mr. Clitly (grimly)—Yes; and then trying to sell their place to you before you leave for the city.—Puck.

Gibbs—How did Bliffers come to hit you? Snoggs—Oh, it was all on account of a trifling difference of opinion between us. Gibbs—Difference of opinion? Snoggs—Yes; I thought he had, and he thought he didn't.—Twinkle.

Miss Littlehot—How do you write your beautiful Scotch dialect stories, Mr. Scribbler? Is it very hard? Mr. Scribbler—Not hard, but trying—all you've got to do is to stuff a hot potato in your mouth and dictate to a five-dollar-a-week stenographer.—Puck.

A Painful Awakening—"Algernon, dear, how much did you pay the preacher who married us? I want to enter it as the first item in our family expense book." "Great Scott, Esmeralda! I supposed your father had settled that!"—Chicago Tribune.

"My dear, I am surprised that you should accuse me of being intoxicated last night. Did I not sit up an hour after I got home, smoking and reading?" asked he. "Yes, and do you know what you were smoking? It was one of my hair-curling kids."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Brendlegh—Good-by, Miss Convent; I've enjoyed chatting with you—so much. As a rule I can never talk to young girls." She (visibly pleased)—Why? Do you generally find them too stupid? He—Oh, no! On the contrary, they are generally too intellectual." And he wondered why her expression changed suddenly.—Town Topics.

"Pete," said Meandering Mike, "de bicycle is a great 'ting." "I don't see what it's done for us," replied Flooding Pete. "It's annihilated de aristocracy, dat's what it's done. Whenever we gets a hand-out of old clothes, they bicycle clothes, an' when we goes up for make a call at a farmhouse nobody can't tell dat de looks of us dat we ain't swells dat got lost on a century run."—Puck.

Badges for Doctors. Russian doctors are hereafter to wear, as a sign that they are legally qualified to practice, a little snail, or badge, a silver oval plate an inch and a half long by an inch wide, on which is a design of two intertwined serpents. The object is to increase the safety of the wearer in the less civilized parts of the country.

Nothing Serious. Dr. Ende—There's nothing serious the matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mullenhey. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything.

Mrs. Mullenhey—Yis, docter an' will O! give it t' him before or after his natest—Judge.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The McKinley administration is two months old, and even the Democrats admit that it is an exceedingly interesting infant.

The enormous increase of imports is probably waking up the slow-moving senate. The Senators see the game that is being played while they debate.

If the Morgan bill passes, we are informed, "the Spanish Minister will leave for home." The world will likely continue to move in its orbit, even if he does.

The thousands of old soldiers, who were dismissed from office by the Democratic administration, are being restored to their positions as rapidly as possible by the Republicans.

The United States Senate now has the opportunity of proving to the country, that it can do something aside from talking. Let it act promptly on the tariff bill.—Blade.

The farmers' products make up the great bulk of American exports. Last year the United States exported \$568,000,000 worth of products, and \$504,000,000 of it was from American farms.

If the Democratic party could have held on for another four years there would have been no need of a general bankrupt law. There would have been general bankruptcy without law.

Bryan editors are trying to convince Gold Democrats that Republicans have betrayed them by pushing a protective tariff to the front. Such a charge is wholly unjustifiable, as every thinking man knows.

Mexico begins to feel very lonely as a silver standard country. Her neighbors in Central and South America are abandoning the silver standard as rapidly as possible, and her silver associations in other parts of the world are flocking to the gold standard.

Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, remarks that he will vote for the new tariff because he is a protectionist, and said so to the Democratic caucus that nominated him. More than that, they gave him a round of applause when he made the declaration.—Globe Democrat.

During the last month 1,400,000 silver dollars were coined at the United States mints, and not one of them can be bought with two Mexican silver dollars. A Republican administration is not afraid of a silver dollar that maintains equality with a gold dollar.

Under the silver standard, the prices of the necessary articles of food in Japan increased 62 per cent, from 1873 to 1894, while the increase in wages in that time was but 33 per cent. It was this fact which led the commission, which considered the subject, to report in favor of the adoption of the gold standard.

Philadelphia is to be congratulated for the beautiful statue of Washington dedicated yesterday. As long as patriotism lives, the memory of Washington will be cherished. Such evidence of the continued love of the Nation he saved is educating in everything that is good for the people.—Inter-Ocean, 16th.

Northern soldiers who went years ago "marching through Georgia" have now concluded that it is a good place to live. A G. A. R. Colony has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Southern Georgia, and resolved to grow up with the country. The old animosities are rapidly dying away.—Inter Ocean.

Fourteen vessels laden with free wool sailed into Boston Harbor in one day last week. It is evident that a year's supply of foreign wool will have been brought into the country, before the new tariff act can possibly be put upon the statute books, even with a continuance of the rapid work which Congress has made thus far in its consideration. And still there are people who are wondering why prosperity has not come already. With hundreds of millions of dollars going abroad for foreign products instead of into the hands of our own people, it is unreasonable to expect any great improvement as the result of the late election until the legislation required of the new congress will be enacted.—Blade.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Polled a Big Vote This Spring
Their 32,000 in April Means the Balance of Power.—Work to be Continued.—They Are Here to Stay.

To Democrats of Michigan.

The State Central Committee congratulates the National Democrats of the State upon the splendid results achieved at the April election.

The official returns are now in and we take pleasure in announcing that the total Democratic vote in Michigan is 31,874. This is three times the number anticipated by the most enthusiastic Democrat, and as the total April vote was only three fifths of the vote cast in November, it can readily be seen that there are over 50,000 Democrats in the State. We have positive evidence that many of our party voted for the Republican or Populist candidates this spring, knowing that our candidates could not be elected. Although we do not commend the good judgment of Democrats who took this view, we recognize their right to vote as they did, and do not question the quality of their Democracy. By making a careful estimate of this class, we can confidently assert that a full vote in a campaign involving national issues will show, that there are upwards of 65,000 Democratic voters in this State at the present time. When we remember that the Republican plurality at the last presidential election was about 56,000, and that at former presidential elections it has rarely exceeded 25,000, it becomes evident that the Democratic vote even as it stands to day, is a very important factor in Michigan politics.

The Democratic vote is sure to be enormously increased in the immediate future. Accessions will come from three sources: 1.) From Republicans who are disgusted with the action of their party on the money question—which was the real issue in the presidential campaign. 2.) From that large and growing class which pays little attention to party lines, composed of business men who care little for politics, and only ask to be spared the evils of pernicious legislation. This class, disgusted by inordinate and childish tariff tampering, must, without exceptions, turn to the Democrats, who stand by the Indianapolis platform, as the only representative of sound principles of government, and as the only hope of financial improvement, and business prosperity. 3.) From the thousands of Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan because they thought a radical change of some kind might be advantageous, but who had no intention whatever of becoming permanent members of the Populist party. They are too strongly imbued with the principles of Jefferson and Jackson to be willing to forsake them.

We occupy a unique position. Michigan is the only State in which there has been an opportunity, since the presidential election, to indicate our strength. News of our unparalleled success has already been heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land, and has electrified with patriotic fervor the hearts of thousands of citizens who have been dismayed by political, financial and social disorder. What we have done and are doing in this State, will be done all over the Union, and it requires no prophet to foresee the important part we shall play in the next congressional and presidential elections.

This committee will continue indefatigably the work of perfecting our organization. Our party is here to stay, and it is by the support of every Democrat that the National Democrats can continue to hold the balance of power in this State, and later become the dominant party.

At a meeting of the National Democratic leaders in New York City, last week, the formal announcement of the success of Michigan Democrats was received with enthusiasm, and regarded as the most important political event since the defeat of Bryan last November. A national mass convention will soon be held for the purpose of forming a more perfect organization, and reaping the full benefit of the victories we have already gained.

We ask your help. Stand by your colors, and continue your good work for the grand old Democratic party. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM. W. R. SHELLEY, Chairm. J. C. HOLZ, Sec'y.

As our democratic readers are without an organ in this county, we give the above, that they may know how the leaders of their party feel, and because we honor an honest, open enemy, however much we may disagree on some questions.

Under the Dingley tariff the wool in a suit of clothes would cost 50 cents more than at present, and not \$5.00, as some of the democratic papers state. Should they be shut out and the deficit would disappear. It looks like a bargain, even if the customer, and not the importer had to pay the 50 cents.—Globe Democrat.

Additional Local Matter.

A general invitation is extended to all civic societies, schools and to the public to join the members of the G. A. R. in the proper observance of Decoration day, Monday, May 31st. The program for the day, will be published next week.

It is wonderful the amount of vim it puts in an outsider, to come to Grayling. Last week a one-armed man came here, at noon one day he was introduced to a charming widow, and in less than six hours they were wedded.

Lewis Meaker has been holding forth on a dry goods box on the corner, selling Yankee Notions and enchanting the crowd with "The Faded Coat of Blue," accompanied by the dulcet strains of his ancient violin.—Oscage Co. Herald.—Here too.

A guest of R. Hanson, from Detroit, who was accompanied by his son, got into the clutches of the game warden, on account of the boy catching a trout that was 5 1/2 inches in length. The case was compromised, not by the justice, and the question is how?

Frank Barber, the pioneer farmer of Center Plains, was in the village Wednesday, and informed us that he was still plodding along in hard luck. His wife is sick, and he lost a valuable horse. It is too bad Frank and we hope that you will soon have a change for the better.—Ros. News.

Allen Dyer was at work in Lewiston about two weeks ago and became engaged in a drunken brawl, in which he was stabbed in the right lung. The prosecuting attorney decided upon examination of the case that Dyer was the aggressor, and discharged the stabber, who had been arrested. Dyer has returned to Grayling, where it is hoped he will be a reputable citizen, which he deserves to be, and is but for the whisky curse.

It Grows.

As a cure for constipation and indigestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin grows rapidly in favor where introduced. Children love its taste, for it is so pleasant. Trial size 10c. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. L. Fournier.

Circuit Court.

Court convened Monday. Judge Sharp presiding. There was but three cases on the calendar.

The people vs. Chris. Larson, violation of the liquor law. Plea of guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20.00 and cost of prosecution.

Kittie Wahle vs. Eugene McKay. John Rasmussen and Joseph Burton. This was a civil damage case, arising from a row over a game of poker, in McKay's saloon, last fall, where Fred Wahle lost part of his nose. The case was hotly contested, and occasioned unusual comment, especially by the peculiar action of witnesses, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$75.00, with cost to defendant.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville, Kas., says: "Dr. Warner—Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family, and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases."

Senator McMillan has re-organized the U. S. Senate, having the committees for the 55th Congress appointed, and in spite of an opposition majority has gained substantial advantages for Republicans.

Senator McMillan figured only with Republicans and Democrats and not with the Silverites or Populists, and he got the Democrats into such a frame of mind that they were much more anxious to have the vacant places filled than the Republicans were.

By this arrangement Mr. McMillan saves the Republicans 40 of the 60 chairmanships; he gains them other important places, and by the same token he gains them the control of five very important committees, which were sadly needed in the 54th Congress; he gives the Republicans absolute control of 26 committees, 11 of which are the most important in the Senate, including that on post offices and post roads, which for political purposes, is the most important of all; and along with this, while he allows the Democrats more than they are numerically entitled to, he flexes it so that neither the Democrats, Populists, nor Silverites can separately control any one important committee.

Senator McMillan is all right, being one of the ablest statesmen in the United States to-day.—Alpena Pioneer.

Mrs. Maggie Myers.

Williamsport, Ind., writes: "I suffered for months of severe stomach troubles, caused by indigestion and constipation. My trouble seemed almost unendurable. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, of Armstrong & Swank, and as soon as I had taken its contents I was like a new person, and I now feel better and weigh more than I have in years." It is sold in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

To JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE.

More than twenty years' practice in answering the questions of inventors and owners of patents has given C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., remarkable facility in this line, as may be seen from a little book they have sent us, and which they will send free to any address. In this pamphlet they have anticipated and answered about every question inventors have invented, and that is saying a good deal.

Centennial Exposition, Nashville. For the above occasion very low rates are now in effect via the Michigan Central and its connections to Nashville, Tenn., and return. Full information at any Michigan Central ticket office.

Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cheerfully recommend it to all. Brooklyn Station, Mo.

Rev. J. R. FLY. SUSAN E. FLY.

Under a new law it will become necessary for all Methodist Episcopal Church organizations to at once incorporate, filing regular incorporation papers with the county clerk, as required by the general law. The new law places the head government of M. E. societies with the conference, and gives that body power to assume the ownership of the property of all defunct M. E. bodies. Heretofore the conference has had some jurisdiction in this direction.

Have You a Cold?

If so, then, instead of taking so much quinine and other strong medicine, take a pleasant and mild stomach and bowel remedy, which will cleanse the system and you will be surprised how quickly the cold will leave you. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will do this better than any other. Trial size 10c (10 doses 10c), larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

The June number of the Delineator is called the Early Summer Number, and its presentation of warm-weather modes, fabrics, dress trimmings and millinery is made brilliantly attractive by the handsome color plates. The literary features include contributions by a quintette of famous women. Sister Angelique, a daintily humorous story of life in a Louisiana convent, school is by Molly Elliott Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," the New York Herald's \$3,000 prize story. Mrs. Witherspoon's June Tea Table Chat, Mr. Vick's suggestion for the Flower Garden, and the pages devoted to Seasonable Cookery, and the New Books are of habitual excellence. The Young Folks will find described some novel forms of entertainments, and the children are not forgotten. Ladies interested in artistic needle work should not miss this number, the regular departments of Tatting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., being supplemented by Emma Haywood's special designs for fancy stitches and embroideries. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York City, at \$1.00 per year.

In its June number the Ladies Home Journal will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly its own. In an article by William George Jordan entitled "What Victoria Has Seen," the reader will be taken on the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art, science, invention, music, education, the great social reforms, the growth of nations, and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

D. & C.

PALACE STEAMER, CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME.—For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south. Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland.



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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON
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The Only Direct Route From All Points in MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

Modern Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
PARLOR CARS on Day Trains.

For rates and full information, address D. B. TRACY, North'n Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich. J. H. BARNES, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Carey Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Commissioners Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S.S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate of Margaret Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, and on Saturday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of each day, at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
JOHN E. HANSON,
COMMISSIONERS.

WHY NOT
Trade at Our Store
Where you Get
Your Goods at LOWEST
MARKET PRICE,
And a Beautiful Porcelain
CHAMBER SET
FREE!

Our Summer Goods
ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL,
Blue FLAME, OIL
STOVES,
And Refrigerators!

WE CAN do You SOME
GOOD!

Call and See Us!
Salling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan.

WE ARE STILL CUTTING PRICES!

We will extend our GREAT SALE
Twenty Days LONGER!

DON'T MISS OUR SALE OF
LADIES' SHIRT*WAISTS,*AND*MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents
Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "
Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, " 25 "
Webster's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

THERE IS A HEN ON!

I will supply Selected Eggs at the following low prices for the season of '97

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or \$1.35 for 22.
White Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or 1.35 for 22.
Black Minorcas, \$1.25 for 11, " 2.25 for 22.
Dark Brahmas, 75 cents for 11, " 1.35 for 22.
Brown Leghorns, 75 cents for 11, " 1.35 for 22.
Duck Eggs, 50 cents for 11.

My Stock is superb, and we think will please you. Call on or address A. McCLAIN, Grayling, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.
8:30 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.
10 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:30 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.
3:5 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M. Detroit, 11:10 A. M.
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.
Lawiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:00 a. m.; 5:30, 8:06 p. m.
From Port Huron—12:30 p. m. 8:50 p. m.
To Grand Rapids—7:00 a. m.; 12:25 p. m.; 10:12 p. m.
From Grand Rapids—12:30, 10:14 p. m.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 8:20, 10:15 p. m.
From Detroit—7:02 a. m.; 12:30, 9:37, 10:12 p. m.
To Toledo—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 8:30, 10:15 p. m.
From Toledo—7:32 a. m.; 12:25 p. m.; 10:12 p. m.
Chicago Express arrives—7:22 a. m.; 10:15 p. m.
To Reed City and Ludington—7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.
From Reed City and Ludington—12:30, 8:30, p. m.
Milwaukee and Chicago, departs—3:30 p. m.
Fullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.
Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trains arrive at and depart from Port Huron depot, Detroit.
Trains leave Port Huron daily except Sunday.
Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS RAISING FUNDS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR young people are very much on their mettle these days. They are turning their faces longingly toward the sunset—every hopeful mother's son and daughter of them all. In every town and hamlet, city and countryside of the nation Endeavorers abide.

The young Endeavorers want to come together in a grand convention, and earnestly, even if incidentally, they long to visit California, the El Dorado of their dreams. Pity 'tis that with such brotherly love and friendly longing should be mixed the sordid necessity of counting the cost. Money, prosaic, unchristian dollars, and a goodly number of them, must buy the right to participate in that convention—at least in the flesh.

Where there is a will there is a way—for bright and enthusiastic young folks to raise a sum with which to traverse a continent and back again, with incidental joys galore. The schemes, both individual and collective, for raising money to pay expenses to and from the convention, would fill several volumes. Of course Endeavorers are unselfish. That goes without saying. That is the reason that so many of them go to California next July. It is another exemplification of the "united we stand, divided we fall" theory. Not every member of each of the thousands of societies can even dare to dream



DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK,
President of the Christian Endeavor Society.

of attending. Every member, though, can "bear a hand" and help to make it possible for the society to send one delegate, and perhaps several.

The ways of raising money to send delegates are as numerous and as varied as the societies themselves. Young folks are perhaps somewhat alike the world around, but certain it is that the plans adopted in various localities have



SERVING TEA IN ORIENTAL COSTUME.

a flavor of the soil, and might furnish opportunities for the students of sociology to deduct some wise conclusions. In New Hampshire, for instance, the method of procedure is decidedly characteristic, and ruggedly simple. The plan is this: Cambridge has, or believes it has, 100,000 people, and any quantity of local pride. The Endeavorers want to send as many delegates as possible, so they are selling votes. To vote for a delegate costs but 1 cent, and each one of those 100,000 inhabitants will be asked to vote as early and often as his disposition prompts or his finances permit.

Many young people have friends who would gladly contribute to their expenses, and this arrangement makes it possible to do so in a delicate and inoffensive manner.

Endeavorers of Iowa and other States of the great West have apparently tried to outdo each other in bright ideas for raising funds. The societies of the town of Decatur have found an original and enterprising way—perhaps the cleverest yet reported. The Endeavorers gave a sort of modified church fair, which served the double purpose of creating an interest in the convention and providing funds for the use of delegates. The entertainment was called "A Trip to California," and the population turned out en masse to see it. Booths represented the various points of interest along the route. They were most artistically gotten up, and curios and souvenirs were offered for sale. Peanut vendors, candy men and the objectionable "news agents" offered their wares, doubtless with their accustomed measure of insistence. As for refreshments, they were offered on the exquisite dining-car basis, or might be partaken of at station lunch counters, with the customary difficulties thrown in.

Good aunts and uncles from the country, bashful brides in gray gowns, conductors and all the characters supposed to present themselves in the course of a railway journey were impersonated. Red men of the plains threatened, but did not scalp, and after running the gamut of events and dangers, the experimental travelers were landed in a delightfully improvised San Francisco, where, presto! charming young Christian damsels in Oriental costume welcomed them to an expurgated edition of Chinatown.

The real San Francisco, by the way, had best be up and doing, and getting its face washed and its hair brushed for that same Christian Endeavor convention.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Masoorie, in far India, has been perhaps most frightened of all in preparation for San Francisco's convention. Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the society, has been visiting Oriental countries and organizing branches made up of young Christians of many one-time heathen nations. The Masoorie people were busy with their plan, however, before Dr. Clark went to visit them. They wrote him in Boston of a marvelous block and gavel which were being wrought for the convention. They are of native woods inlaid with silver, and of rare workmanship. Dr. Clark will bring it with him when he goes to San Francisco and so completes his journey around the world.

BISHOP BOWMAN.

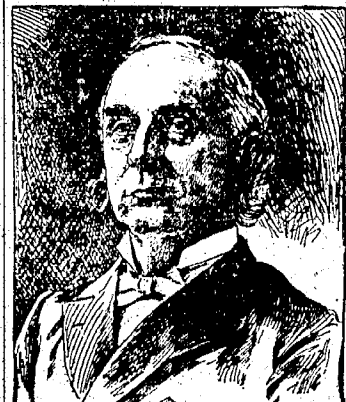
The Patriarch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Thomas Bowman, the patriarch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is spending the evening of his life with his daughter in Evanston, Ill. He will continue to wear the mantle of ecclesiastical authority, to be the senior member of the administrative council, to act as adviser and chancellor. He and the denomination will celebrate his eightieth birthday in July. His place in the episcopacy will be honorary rather than active—the activity being advisory and relieved of the tiring labor of the direction of the conferences. He will remain on the bench of the heads of Methodism—the distinguished reward for as wonderful a half-century of religious work as any man ever gave to any church. This work compassed the globe, penetrated China and Japan in advance of civilization, touched Norway and Sweden, left monuments in Germany, Italy and Mexico, built churches in India and dedicated



DR. REV. THOMAS BOWMAN.

sanctuaries in every State and Territory in this country. The story of his life embraces more than comes to one average man in ten thousand.

The Bishop preached his first sermon when he was 21 years old. His first charge was a horseback mission seventy miles long and his annual salary was \$100 cash, from which was not deducted the hospitality of the Methodist parties which were forced upon him. The Bishop has dedicated more than 1,200 churches during his work. There is only one other minister in the



DR. REV. THOMAS BOWMAN.

denomination who has come near to this long list, and he is Dr. Ives, and Dr. Ives has made the dedication of churches a specialty.

It is no credit to the men that they are not afraid of mice; one of the undergrounds they wear is tied down tight at the ankle.

MAKING A BIG TUNNEL.

THE MANY PERILS AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Great Eight-Foot Water Carrier Now Being Built Under the City of Chicago—How Life Is Sustained and Rocks Drilled by Compressed Air.

Beneath a Big City.

The construction of one of those great water tunnels under a city, such as Chicago, is a work replete with difficulties and dangers almost beyond the comprehension of those who have not inspected one of these immense water carriers. Such a task as delving 100 feet under the streets of the metropolis, cutting an immense eight-foot bore four miles across to the lake, blasting away tons and tons of rock and sticky clay, is one that calls for the exercise of patience, courage and endurance of no ordinary character. Under the cubies, under the big sky-scrappers, half a hundred men are now at work, day and night, dependent for air on a ten-inch pipe running to the surface far overhead, and should the engine break or the shaft cave in, the result may be imagined.

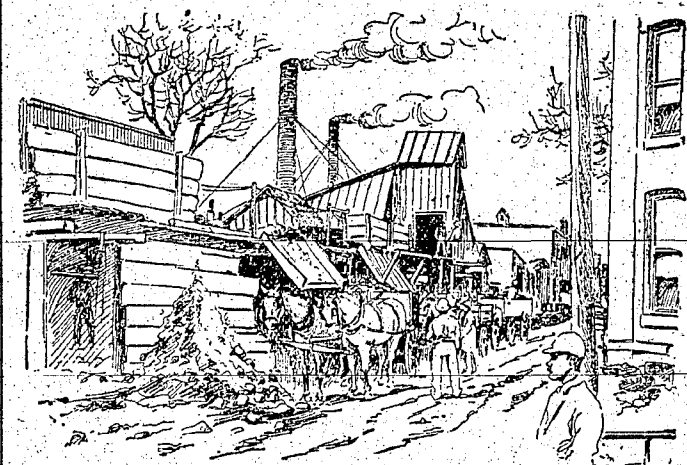
Descent is made into the tunnel proper on an elevator at the shafthouse at the land end of the tunnel. A gong clangs and a wet, slimy car shoots up from the black depths of the shaft. The bell clangs twice and the man at the engine throws a lever. Down, down, down goes the little car into the round shaft. For twenty feet the light from above shows it to be lined with brick; and then darkness—thick, black darkness—superstern. Little drops of water fall constantly upon the car and its passengers, but before a question can be asked the elevator is at the bottom, and there is the tunnel stretching away in both directions from the shaft. The big-bore is eight feet in diameter, but this size is lessened by a door which leaves about six feet of head room. On this floor is a narrow gauge track on which run the cars of clay and rock on their way to the shaft. Brick laid in waterproof cement line



CUTTING THROUGH THE BROWN CLAY.

the shaft and the wall is laid as smooth and even as if it were the pressed brick front of a dwelling. Incandescent lights attached to the walls at intervals of about twenty feet shed a dim light through the low ceiling tunnel and a man on starting forward instinctively stoops, though there is plenty of room to stand upright. Eight hundred feet away in one direction is a wall of limestone, and here are the marks where eight drills have touched the shore before the last blast, which has loosened the rock scattered around. As soon as the trimmers cart away the stone and debris, the bricklayers extend the wall. In this way progress, slow but steady, is made every day.

At 7 o'clock every morning the miners descend the long shaft and start to work. Half a dozen holes are drilled



THE SHAFTHOUSE AT HOYLE AVENUE AND WEST MADISON STREET.

in the rock and one-quarter-pound sticks of dynamite inserted. When everything is clear and the workmen have retreated to a safe distance the charge is fired by electricity and the masses of rock come tumbling down from the "face," sometimes blocking the entire bore, while a great cloud of smoke

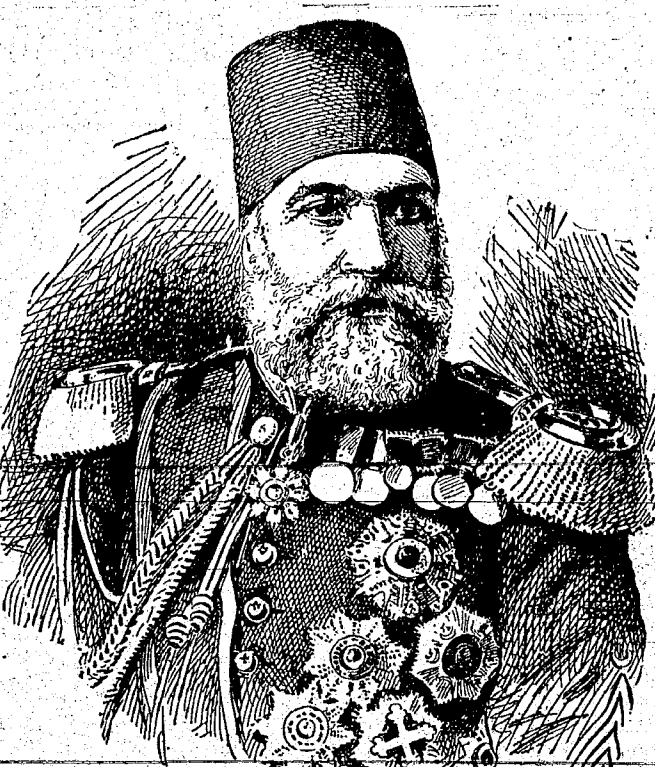


HAULING DIRT IN THE TUNNEL.

drifts lazily through the tunnel toward the shaft where it can escape to the upper air. As soon as the explosion is over the miners and other workmen climb over the rough rock and begin filling the little cars which are hauled by solemn burros on the tiny track to the elevator. Another set of holes is drilled and another shot is fired.

The drills work by compressed air power, the same plan as that in effect on the drainage canal using employed. The men who work these drills are

OSMAN PASHA, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMIES.



NEXT to the Sultan himself Osman Pasha is the most important personage in the Ottoman Empire. It is upon whom will largely depend the outcome of the present war, for Osman Pasha is the highest military power under Abdul Hamid. Osman is a Moslem soldier of the ancient type, fanatical, frugal, absolutely fearless, an intense believer in Allah and the prophet, and, when intrenched behind earthworks, next to invincible. He is the most distinguished soldier in all the empire, and one of the most distinguished in all Europe. He is now in his sixty-sixth year and as keen a general as ever. He came out of that ancient country, Asia Minor. His native town is Tokat, and he was trained for the army from his boyhood. He entered the military school at Constantinople and distinguished himself then by his great aptness and his easy mastery of tactics. He was a prominent figure in the Crimean war, and during the last Cretan campaign the Sultan made him commander of the Turkish forces on the island. He was likewise head of the army during the Serbo-Turkish war. When the big war with Russia came Osman was placed in charge of the Fifth army corps and he led the troops at the battle of Scutari. The Russians beat him back in that engagement, and then Osman retired to Plevna and intrenched himself. For four months he held this position unmoved, and on Dec. 10, 1887, he surrendered with his army of 43,000 men. Since his fighting days he has served his emperor in many useful capacities. He had the portfolio of war several times, and in 1894 was made grand marshal of the imperial palace.

experts, and do their work quickly and systematically. Others, with little or no clothing on, toil desperately with sharp adzes, swinging them against the clay, loosening it bit by bit, and as each man strikes at the tough, unyielding mass before him he grunts deeply as men do who are chopping down trees. Just as steadily as the adzes fall against the wall of clay comes the deep, rhythmic grunts from the toilers. Just behind them three more men work filling the cars with the chunks of clay which fall away before the adzes. The work is so hard and the clay so tough that the men can work at chopping it but fifteen minutes at a stretch, when they fall back and give way to the other gang.

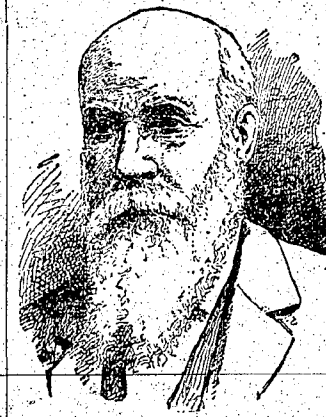
And this is after the clay has been blasted, for dynamite is used on both clay and rock in this tunnel. Four sticks of dynamite at a shot are used on the clay and three or four shots a day attack the loosened wall with the adzes and thus slowly and laboriously tunnel their way ahead about twenty-four feet a day. At night the bricklayers come and brick up as much more of the bore as has been made by the miners during the day.

A constant current of fresh air is fed from a big fan in the shafthouse above. The compressed air for the drills is fed through a smaller pipe and other pipes

drew from their respective pockets the Easter emblem, and exchanged eggs. The Chinese claim that the world was formed of the two parts of an enormous egg. From the yolk of the egg stepped forth the human being; he waved his hand, and the upper half of his late castle, the egg-shell, went upward and became the concave heavens of blue, the lower half fell reversed, making the convex earth, and the white albumen became the seas. The Syrians believed also that the gods from whom they claimed descent were hatched from mysteriously-laid eggs. Hence we infer that our present custom of offering the Easter egg emblem has the heathen legends for its origin.

OLDEST LIVING ODD FELLOW.

J. N. Clark, of Iowa City, Has Been More than Fifty Years in the Order. J. Norwood Clark, of Iowa City, is the oldest living member of the order of Odd Fellows. It is more than fifty years since he was initiated into the order at Baltimore in the first Odd Fellows building ever erected in this country. He was then a member of Grati-



J. NORWOOD CLARK.

tude Lodge, No. 5. In 1841 Mr. Clark took his card from Baltimore lodge and placed it with Western Lodge, No. 24. He removed in 1843 from Western Lodge to Ohio Lodge, No. 1, and his last change was made in 1855, when he deposited his card with Eureka Lodge, No. 44, of Iowa City, where it remains to this day. Since that time he has never missed a meeting of the lodge save the session which was held at Cedar Rapids in 1872. In 1868-9 Mr. Clark was grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge of the United States. He has seldom missed a meeting of the grand lodge and he is widely known among Odd Fellows in all parts of the country. Mr. Clark is a native of Philadelphia and is 83 years old. He was initiated while still a young man into the first encampment of Patriarchs in the world. He has been a member of the grand encampment of Iowa since 1853.

Georgia's Cotton King.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: "James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, Georgia's greatest farmer, has just broken all records of cotton sales from a single plantation by selling to Macon cotton buyers in one lot over 2,000 bales of cotton on a basis of 7 cents for middling, and when it is all weighed and shipped Mr. Smith will receive a check for about \$70,000. This would be a tremendous crop, even if Mr. Smith raised nothing but cotton, but when it is remembered that he grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and that cotton is his surplus money crop after producing all the provision crops he needs, then one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Col. Smith farms, and see the justice of calling him Georgia's cotton king."

English Papers in Asia.

Seventeen daily and weekly papers are published in the English language in Japan, and over 100 on the Asiatic continent. In the whole of Asia there is but one paper printed in German.

Millions for Harbors.

New South Wales has spent \$12,000,000 for harbors in forty years, exclusive of the cost of the port of Sydney, and will spend \$1,500,000 for the same purpose this year.

CRISP FORMS OF THOUGHT.

SOLOMON AND TUPPER TWISTED TO SUIT A MODERN TRADE.

The Wisdom of the Sages and the Wit of the Masses, Even the Work of the Missionaries, Are Grist in the Mill—They Are Poached Upon by Authors and Advertisers.

Whether Solomon invented all his proverbs, or gathered them from many sources with a nicer sense of permanent worth than Mr. Tupper exercised in his later compendium, is and ever will be an open question. Solomon's copyright ran out long before Tupper's time, and both are now poached upon with impunity by all classes, from authors to advertisers. But, taken by themselves, proverbs will repay careful study. Students of ethnology and in the proverbs of the different races the clearest proofs of their real characteristics, for they are the shrewdest and yet most intimate expressions of their daily life.

Judged by the comparison of these hourly sayings, it will be found that all nations are of one kindred, possessing common needs, common aspirations, and seeking similar reliefs from toil and labor. On the dustiest shelves of our libraries may be found collections of all the proverbs of the different nations, quite a large proportion of the work having resulted from the interest which missionaries have taken in their earnest studies of the uncivilized peoples whom they seek to instruct. That the shrewd sayings of the Scotch or the bright ones of the Irish should be carefully collected gives little cause for surprise; but a collection of Abyssinian proverbs, of those of the Bantu language, of Tatarian lore, of the Sanscrit, South Sea Islands, Chinese, and Hottentot Solomons does excite curiosity. The missionaries have found it a pleasant as well as a profitable task. It delves deep into the idioms of the language, tells with unerring accuracy the mental tendency of the people, and by introducing the foreigner into the inner thought of both home and trade shows him the real life of those who adopt them as every-day expressions.

It is impossible to read the well-collected proverbs of the Chinese without realizing that a home life exists in that flowery kingdom which rivals that of many more civilized countries. No Solomon, no descendant of Abraham, could eclipse the trade proverbs of the Chinese. They touch on trade with a keenness and thoroughness which proves them to be masters in that school. The baser life of the Hottentot, the loose morals of the fellow, the independent spirit of the Briton, are all crystallized in their national proverbs.

In England and many other countries it was formerly very usual for a tradesman to select some proverb as his motto, and thus post his principles plainly over his shop door. It remained, however, for an American house to appropriate the proverbs of the world en masse and use them for their own advancement. New Yorkers who ride on the elevated roads, or people who in less favored localities still jog along in the slow street cars, are familiar with the blue and white proverbs which proclaim the merits of Sapollo to the world. Every omnibus in London and almost every "tram car" in England is similarly adorned.

They made their first appearance on the Broadway omnibuses, were gathered out of over 4,000 pages of the world's collections, and twisted to suit the case. Many of them are beyond easy recognition in their new dress, many are entirely original, but these are also printed between inverted commas, which lends a glamour of antiquity to them. To-day we are told that over 20,000 of these blue cards are displayed in public conveyances carrying over 6,000,000 passengers daily.

Condensed thought generally requires padding to make it intelligible to the masses, just as the stomach of the horse must be distended with hay to make the oats digest readily; but with proverbs it is quite otherwise. Their popularity is only reached because they have passed muster as being clear to every mind. They tell their story with directness and brevity which pleases the public, as the dictionary did the old Scotch woman. "They air braw stories," she said, "but unco' short." Turned to tell the practical story of Sapollo, they often acquire new interest. Who reads the advice, "Be patient, and you will have patient children," without an innate respect for the advice which follows, not to fret over house cleaning, but do it easily with Sapollo? And who can repress a smile when the Sapollonic artist pictures the patient father and the



Portrait on His Hand.

In 1891 or 1892, if my memory is not at fault, the eighth wonder of the world was born at Roseberg, S. C. The freak in question was a baby, born into the family of Clark Osborn, a well known merchant of the town above, and the oddity was a natural portrait in the hand of the little one. Those who made a critical examination of the baby's hand as soon as the curiosity was discovered say that the portrait on the tiny palm was that of a child apparently about 3 years old. The features were clear cut and distinct and appeared to be those of a child lying sound asleep. The delicately tinted lips were partly open, showing four pearly teeth; the eyes were tightly closed and the cheeks were full, red and natural.

When the mother first discovered the miraculous imprint on her new-born darling's hand she faintly, owing partly, it is said, to the fact that the portrait was an excellent likeness of the face of her little 3-year-old daughter, who died about two months before.

Tobacco and Weight.

A medical journal has made some careful investigations among the colleges of New England, which enabled it to state that students who do not use tobacco gain weight, height and girth of chest from 10 to 24 per cent, faster than those who chew or smoke. The development of the lungs, if this authority is correct, is especially retarded by the tobacco habit.

Mr. J. Clayton, in a communication to Nature, refers to careful measurements he has made with sycamore, elm, oak, ash and beech trees, from which he has discovered that they all contract in girth during a frost.

"Papa," said a boy, "I know what makes people laugh in their sleeve."

"Well, my son, 'what makes them?'"

"Cause that's where their funny bones is."—Sparto Moments.

used in this connection relate to household cleanliness, and all the original ones are framed to that end. "Dirt in the house builds the highway to beggary," deserves recognition, despite its origin. Household sayings, in the sense of four-walled buildings full of furniture, are quite lacking in many Eastern tongues. We believe that no reference to clean housekeeping can be found in the Koran or even in the Bible, except that of the woman who swept the house of God and his lost coin. Shakespeare, in rather slight of the subject, but whether because it was not deemed impor-



tant in that intellectual but dirty age or because he soared to grander things, we will not discuss, but the England of to-day well says of home, "The cleaner 'tis the cozier 'tis," and an American advertiser improves the opportunity to add that humble homes made bright with Sapollo are better than tawdry palaces. Alas, for the thoughtlessness of the man who forgot to ask whether his bride used Sapollo. The Scotch proverb records his case: "Ye hae tied a knot wi' your tongue ye winna loose wi' your teeth."

TIMING BIG PROJECTILES.

How Their Initial Velocity Is Calculated.

To the layman one of the interesting features in a big gun test is the method by which the initial velocity of the projectiles is calculated. When he hears that the modern high-power guns often expect a shot at an initial velocity of 2,000 feet a second, a rate that if sustained would mean a mile in three seconds, he realizes the difficulty of calculating the speed. An ordnance officer must have accurate knowledge of the velocity of a projectile that he may predict its range and penetration and determine the accuracy of the gun. It is a comparatively easy matter, however, with the new instruments to calculate accurately the initial velocity of a projectile, and any one who is fortunate enough to visit Sandy Hook when big guns are being tested may see how it is done.

Two open frames are set up 150 feet apart in front of the gun. Wires are stretched back and forth across these frames, making a screen through which the shot must pass. The wires in each screen form a complete electric circuit, which includes also an electric battery and an electro-magnet. The projectile, after leaving the gun, flies through the wire in the first screen, interrupting the circuit and releasing the armature of the magnet. In a space of time so small as to be hardly conceivable the projectile has covered the distance between the two frames and pierced the wire in the second, interrupting its electric current and releasing the armature of its magnet as in the first case. The interval between the drop of these two armatures represents the time spent by the projectile in traveling 150 feet. This time is indicated by the chronograph in the laboratory near by. Wires run from each screen to the laboratory, which is fitted up with batteries and switchboards. The armature of the first electro-magnet is an iron rod about three feet long, which is suspended vertically. This rod falls when the first screen is pierced. The armature of the second electro-magnet is placed a little below the first, and when it is released it acts as a knife, and, striking the side of the falling rod, makes a slight mark. The distance of this cut or mark from the end of the rod indicates the distance through which the rod has dropped while the projectile is passing from one screen to another. This forms the unit for the calculation of the projectile's velocity in feet per second. New explosives and high-power guns have increased the initial velocity of projectiles wonderfully in the last few years. Projectiles may be expelled now with a force that will make them effective at a range far beyond ordinary eyesight.—New York Sun.

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